



NIDDERDALE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1957

by

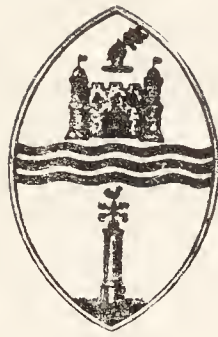
D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29910304>



NIDDERDALE  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
  
ANNUAL REPORT  
  
OF THE  
  
Medical Officer of Health  
  
For the Year 1957

by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*



## THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1957

---

Chairman : Colonel S. Rhodes, C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman : J. A. Hardcastle.

Councillor Major E. Ambler.

„ F. H. Ashton.  
„ S Bellerby.  
„ W. Bellerby.  
„ H. E. Booth.  
„ Brig. G. S. Brunskill,  
M.C., C.B.E.  
„ J. W. D. Cariss.  
„ J. Cooper, J.P.  
„ Mrs. F. G. Dent.  
„ H. Eaddie.  
„ N. Fawcitt.  
„ A. T. Gregson.  
„ F. Hildreth.

Councillor J. D. Leather.

„ Col. O. V. C. Meysey-  
Thompson.  
„ J. Nelson  
„ J. Orton.  
„ Baden Powell.  
„ S. E. Parker.  
„ H. Proctor.  
„ E. Slater.  
„ The Hon. C. E. Stourton.  
„ Major Whately Thompson  
J.P.  
„ J. O. Thompson.  
„ C. D. Yewdall.  
„ G. R. Yeoman.

# NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

J. A. G. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector :

W. H. DINGSDALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

G. TEALE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

J. KEIR, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Clerical Staff : Engineer, Surveyor and Health Department.

Miss D. I. ANDERTON.

Mrs. M. ROLLINSON.

A. MOSS.

To the Chairman and Members of the

## NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1957.

Asian influenza was the main epidemic disease during the year. It spread from Asia to Europe and reached England and Wales in June. The epidemic broke out in Harrogate during the second week in September spreading later to Knaresborough and Nidderdale. School children were mainly affected, the infection reaching the schools in the more distant rural areas by October. Apprentices at the Army Apprentices School were unfortunate in so far as they had two outbreaks of influenza during the year, each being of a different type and unrelated to one another. The great majority of the cases were mild in character.

The second commonest infection was measles which tends to increase in prevalence every two years, due to the growing up of a number of susceptible pre-school children who have not previously had, or been in contact with, the infection. Most of these cases were very mild and only one child required nursing care in hospital.

Reference was made in last year's Annual Report to the low infant mortality rate of 14.6 per 1,000 live births in the Nidderdale Rural District. It is gratifying to report that there is a further fall this year to 13.5 compared with the figure of 23.0 for England and Wales. One of the main causes of infant deaths is premature birth with immaturity of the infant. It is important, therefore, that at ante-natal examinations, a special endeavour should be made to recognise and treat conditions in the expectant mother that are likely to lead to premature labour and thus by prolonging pregnancy, assist the infant's chance of survival.

The work of the home nurses, health visitors and home helps continues to be much valued by the public. Especially is this so in the case of the elderly and the infirm. National statistics show



that the home nurse makes eight visits to a patient over sixty-five years of age, to every visit to a patient under this age. Similarly the family doctor pays three times the number of visits to his patients over the age of sixty-five.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis began to get into its stride with increased supplies of vaccine becoming available. Two injections of the vaccine are given at an interval of not less than three weeks. Recent work does suggest that the protection given by the injections gradually falls and that a further third injection may be required two years later and that subsequent re-inforcing doses may also be required. There must be a limit to the number of injections that can be given to children. Research is now actively being pursued on the production of a safe attenuated live vaccine which has lost the power to produce paralysis. Such a vaccine would have the advantage of being able to be given by mouth and would probably give prolonged or even life-long immunity.

I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Council and to record my appreciation of the work of Mr. Dingsdale and his staff.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1958.



## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1957

Area (acres)	.....	75,009
Population (mid-summer, 1957 estimated by the Registrar General)	.....	16,250
Number of Inhabited houses, March 31st 1957	.....	4,373
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1957	.....	£125,055
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1957	.....	£531

### BIRTHS—

Live Births :	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	113	} 121	Legitimate,	97	} 102
Illegitimate,	8		Illegitimate,	5	
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated population)					13.7
*Adjusted Birth Rate	„	„	„	„	17.2

Still Births :	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	2	} 2	Legitimate,	4	} 4
Illegitimate,	—		Illegitimate,	—	
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births					26.2

### DEATHS—

Number of Deaths—Males 81, Females 80	.....	161
Death Rate (Deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population)	.....	9.9
*Adjusted Death Rate	.....	10.5
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	.....	nil
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :		

	Males		Females		
Legitimate,	1	} 2	Legitimate,	1	} 1
Illegitimate,	1		Illegitimate,	—	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :					
All Infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.5

		Rate (per 1,000 population)
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2)	.....	0.12
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases	.....	nil
Deaths from Infective and parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases (1)	.....	0.06
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (21)	.....	1.29
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases (72)	.....	4.43
Deaths from Cancer (26)	.....	1.60
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (12)	.....	0.74

\* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 1.25 and deaths 1.06 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.

# CAUSES OF DEATH IN NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT, 1957.

Causes of Death						1957	
						Male	Female
All Causes						81	80
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	3	1
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	3	3
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	3	9
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	2
16	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	9	12
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	18	15
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	3
20	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	14	16
21	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	5	—
22	Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	—
23	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	2
24	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	6	9
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1
34	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	—
35	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total						161	

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## 1. Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the end of June, 1957, was 16,250, an increase of 390 as compared with the estimated population of the previous year.

## 2. Social Conditions.

The chief industry of the district is agriculture and the communal life in every village is based upon farming.

## 3. Births.

### (a) Live Births.

The number of live births registered in Nidderdale during the year was 43, 24 males and 19 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General, which takes into account inward and outward transfers, was 223, 121 males and 102 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General, was 17.2 per thousand of the population which was 1.1 above the rate for England and Wales (16.1).

There were 13 illegitimate births, 8 males and 5 females, representing 5.8 per cent of the live births.

### (b) Still Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, there were 6 still-births, 2 males and 4 females, during the year. This gave a rate of 26.2 per thousand live and still births, compared with 22.4 the rate for England and Wales.

## 4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 105, 62 males and 43 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 161, 81 males and 80 females. The crude death rate was 9.9 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the



rate was raised to 10.5 per thousand, as compared with 11.5 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 8.

## **5. Infant Mortality.**

During the year 3 resident infants, 2 males and 1 female, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 13.5 per thousand live births compared with the rate of 23.0 for England and Wales.

# **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

## **1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The names and qualifications of these are set out on page 4.

## **2. Health Services.**

### **(a) Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory is situated at Seacroft Hospital, Leeds. Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken there for examination.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material such as throat swabs is undertaken at the Hospital Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital, but any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is carried out at the Leeds Public Health Laboratory.

The chemical analysis of water is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé, Bradford. The assessment of plumbosolvency is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield.

### **(b) Ambulance Facilities.**

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council from an area station situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate, with sub-stations covering the outer areas at Ripon and Pateley Bridge. The service is provided free under the National Health Service and besides dealing with accident cases, etc., covers the removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, Nr. Bradford.

### **3. Divisional Health Services.**

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help, and Mental Health Services. Brief details of these services are as follows:—

#### **(a) School Health Services.**

##### **(i) School Nursing Staff.**

There are 5 health visitors on the Divisional Health Staff, part of whose time is spent on school nursing duties in the Nidderdale Rural District.

##### **(ii) School Medical Examinations.**

Children attending schools in Nidderdale are examined at periodic intervals. There are four medical examinations undertaken during the period the children attend school. The first at school entry, at eight years, at eleven years, and as school leavers. Arrangements are made for the treatment of any defects found at these examinations, children being referred either to their own doctor, to the hospital, or to special clinics for such treatment.

172 routine school medical examinations were carried out during the year. In addition 36 special inspections and 22 re-inspections were also carried out.

##### **(iii) School Clinics.**

Minor Ailment Clinics are held in Harrogate and Knaresborough. A general School Clinic is held in Harrogate for children requiring a more complete medical examination than is possible at the school. Children attending schools in the Rural District of

Nidderdale are referred as required to both these Clinics and to the following Special Clinics which are held in Harrogate:—

Cardiac	Speech Therapy
Orthopaedic	Ophthalmic
Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthoptic
Sunlight	

The Orthoptic Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

Children resident in Nidderdale suffering from behaviour disorders were, until November, referred to the Child Guidance Clinic situated at Shipley. This involved a long and tedious journey for the parent and child. In November a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, and this is held at weekly intervals. Dr. J. H. Kahn is the Psychiatrist in charge and attached to this Clinic is a Psychiatric Social Worker and an Educational Psychologist. The setting up of this Clinic in Harrogate is a great improvement and enables parents to bring their children for psychiatric advice without the necessity of the journey to Shipley.

A Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough, is provided for children whose schools are within easy distance of Knaresborough. For the more distant schools in Nidderdale, treatment is provided by means of a Mobile Dental Treatment Unit. In addition to the treatment given at these two clinics, the school dentist visits the schools periodically to inspect the children's teeth referring such children for treatment as necessary.

#### (iv) **Handicapped Children.**

Children are specially examined when it is considered that they are two or three years educationally retarded at school, this examination takes place whenever possible at the child's own home. In certain cases special education is advised and at the end of the year there were 3 children resident in the Nidderdale Rural District who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 1 was attending a special residential school for this reason.

Children who are medically or physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. 1 blind boy, 2 deaf children, 2 epileptic child-



ren, and 1 physically handicapped child were attending residential special schools, and 1 partially sighted boy was attending a special day school in York.

(v) **Employment of School Children.**

The County Council has bye-laws relating to the employment of children of compulsory school age. Under these bye-laws children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer, within two weeks of the date when employment begins, to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

8 boys and 2 girls, who were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, or in the delivery of newspapers, were medically examined during 1957.

There is close liaison with the Youth Employment Officer, and medical reports are made from time to time to this officer on children who are leaving school and who are, in some way, handicapped. Information is given as to any occupation which would not be suitable for a particular child on medical grounds. Where the disability is severe, and the parents give consent in writing, more detailed medical reports are given in order that the case may be registered under the Disabled Persons Act. This Act gives certain advantages to disabled persons, these include priority in gaining suitable employment.

(b) **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

(i) **Maternity Services.**

209 births, including 5 still-births, were notified in respect of Nidderdale residents during the year. Of these, 55 confinements took place at home attended by domiciliary midwives. 68 births took place in the maternity wards of the Harrogate General Hospital, 27 in the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home, Harrogate, 25 in Ripon Maternity Home, 28 in York Maternity Home, and 6 in other institutions.

Expectant mothers desiring to attend mothercraft classes are invited to classes held either in Harrogate or in Knaresborough. Talks are given by the health visitors and midwives, discussions take place, and instruction in relaxation is an important part of the course.

## (ii) **Child Welfare Centres.**

These centres are held at Boroughbridge, Poppleton and Whixley.

In addition, an advice centre is held in a building provided by the Army authorities for use of families of officers and men at the Hildebrand Barracks, Harrogate. On two afternoons each month, the mothers bring their babies for advice from the health visitor and for weighing. Although there is no doctor in attendance, cases considered to require medical advice are referred to their general practitioners or to the main clinic at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate.

344 children attended these centres during the year, making a total number of 2,633 attendances, of these children 96 attended for the first time.

## (iii) **Mobile Clinic.**

The Mobile Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic continued to serve this area during the year, visiting the villages of Burton Leonard, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall and Follifoot.

Mothers with children under five form the majority of users of the clinic, 81 such children attended, making in all 424 attendances. Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis, and in the case of the younger children immunisation against whooping cough, are carried out.

## (iv) **Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The distribution of welfare foods continued throughout the year from the 4 child welfare centres and 8 other distribution centres consisting of 1 post office and 7 private houses. The foods comprise National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, and vitamins A and D tablets.

2,513 tins of National Dried Milk, 5,489 bottles of orange juice, 925 bottles of cod liver oil, and 200 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

## (c) **Home Nursing Services.**

Eight home nurses have undertaken work in the area during the year and their services are much appreciated by the community. Miss M. H. Wroe, a home nurse-midwife, part of whose work

covered the parishes of Pannal, Plompton, Follifoot, Haverah Park, and the Married Quarters at the Hildebrand Barracks, retired after many years service and was replaced by Miss L. Thomson.

The great majority of patients availing themselves of the home nursing facilities are elderly chronic sick persons suffering from some medical disability. These elderly patients could not possibly remain in their own homes without the assistance of the home nursing service, often supplemented by aid from the home helps.

(d) **Home Help Service.**

At the end of the year 21 part-time home helps were employed in Nidderdale. The total number of hours worked during the year was 9,569 as compared with 11,533 in 1956.

A total of 57 persons were given assistance by the home helps, of these, 11 cases were due to illness in the home, excluding illness of aged persons, and 31 cases were due to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 12 maternity cases, enabling the mothers to have their babies at home, and to 2 expectant mothers. In 1 case children were cared for through the Home Help Service whilst the mother was ill.

(e) **Mental Health Service.**

The Mental Health Social Worker visits 18 mental defectives who are under Statutory Supervision, and 2 older defectives under Voluntary Supervision. 8 of the older defectives were in full time employment at the end of the year, and 4 were usefully occupied at home.

The Home Teachers visit 2 children and 3 older defectives. They teach raffia work, knitting, rug making, and embroidery, and in the case of the children, give sense training.



## THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

The number of cases notified is set out on page 19.

### 1. **Scarlet Fever.**

1 case of scarlet fever was notified as compared with 7 cases in 1956. The patient was satisfactorily isolated at home.

### 2. **Measles.**

99 cases of measles were notified as compared with 34 during 1956. One child of eighteen months was admitted to hospital with a severe attack of measles but made a good recovery.

### 3. **Whooping Cough.**

26 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year as compared with 12 cases during the previous year. None of these cases was particularly severe or required admission to hospital.

### 4. **Pneumonia.**

12 cases of pneumonia were notified as compared with 7 cases during 1956. Of these 12 cases, 4 were due to pneumonia following influenza, one of the cases was fatal, the patient dying in hospital the same day as the pneumonia developed.

### 5. **Sonne Dysentery.**

3 cases of Sonne dysentery were notified in a family, a mother and two young children being affected. The condition cleared up quickly with treatment. A soldier suffering from Sonne dysentery was admitted to the Medical Reception Station at Hildebrand Barracks, from Halifax. He also responded rapidly to treatment.

### 6. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

1 case of puerperal pyrexia was notified in a mother who was confined in the Harrogate General Hospital. The rise in temperature was due to inflammation of the breast but cleared up quickly with treatment.

## 7. Tuberculosis.

3 males were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 females from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. 3 patients, 2 pulmonary and 1 suffering from tuberculosis of the hip, were admitted to hospitals for this disease. There was 1 death from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

## 8. Influenza.

There was an outbreak of influenza at the end of April at the Army Apprentices School, Killinghall, which affected 145 members of the school. The onset of the illness was abrupt with pain in the muscles, headache, sore throat, and raised temperature. The illness lasted on an average for five days. The outbreak came to an end in the third week in May. It was thought that the infection was introduced into the school by boys returning after Easter leave from Middlesbrough where influenza was fairly common in April. Specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Leeds showed that the influenza virus was type 'B'. This has no connection with the virus of Asian influenza which was prevalent later in the year.

The Asian influenza epidemic reached Nidderdale Rural District from a week to ten days after affecting residents in Harrogate. It reached its peak at the end of September. At that time, of the 1,332 children on the register of the West Riding County Council schools and Church schools in the area of the Nidderdale Rural District Council, a quarter of the children in these schools were absent. By the end of October the epidemic had come to an end.

There were 579 cases of influenza amongst the 700 apprentices at the Army Apprentices School. Most of the cases were mild in character and only 2 cases required removal to hospital. Throat swabs and blood tests taken from 20 of the apprentices showed that the epidemic was due to influenza 'A', the same type that was responsible for Asian influenza.

It was difficult to ascertain the number of cases of influenza in the adult population but a rough estimate made from the sickness claims submitted to the Harrogate Branch of the Ministry of National Insurance suggest that approximately one in ten adults were affected with the illness. 4 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified, 2 of whom were admitted to the York Isolation Hospital. One made a good recovery but the other, who was an elderly adult, died on the same day as he was admitted to hospital.

## 11. Preventive Inoculations.

### (a) Diphtheria Immunisation.

147 immunisations were carried out in the Nidderdale Rural District during the year. In addition 181 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

### (b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out during 1957 was 129.

### (c) Smallpox Vaccination.

135 vaccinations against smallpox and 22 re-vaccinations were carried out in the area during the year. This shows a vaccination acceptance rate of over 50 per cent which compares favourably with the figures for England and Wales for which the acceptance rate is less than 40 per cent.

### (d) Tuberculosis Vaccination.

The parents of thirteen year old school-children attending the council schools, were given the opportunity of accepting vaccination with B.C.G. for their children. It is first necessary to find out which children need this vaccination and this is determined by a test, known as the Mantoux test, which is a skin test showing whether the child has already acquired a natural resistance to tuberculosis or whether vaccination is desirable.

In Nidderdale 63 children received this preliminary Mantoux test and from this test it was shown that it was desirable for 48 children to receive B.C.G. vaccination, all of whom were vaccinated during the year.

### (e) Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered to children born between 1947 and 1956 inclusive. In the Nidderdale Rural District 432 children were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year. No unpleasant after-effects followed these injections and the health of the children did not appear to be in any way adversely affected by the vaccination.

### (f) Influenza Vaccination.

Vaccination against influenza was offered to general practitioners, nurses, midwives, home helps, etc., and 6 people were vaccinated.

## 12. Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Nidderdale during 1957.



Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1957 :—

No. of Cases Notified Ages—Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
Under 1	—	5	—	—	—	—
1—2	—	13	4	—	1	—
3—4	—	18	7	1	1	—
5—9	1	55	13	—	—	—
10—14	—	6	1	—	—	—
15—24	—	1	—	2	1	—
25 and over	—	1	1	9	1	1
Total notified	1	99	26	12	4	1
No of cases admitted to Hospital	—	1	—	3	—	1
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	1	—	—

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1957.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER AND SURVEYOR FOR THE YEAR, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District  
Council of Nidderdale.

I beg to submit for your information and consideration, my  
annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1957.

## **Office Accommodation.**

The accommodation for my office staff is totally inadequate, as reported last year. At least one additional room is urgently required. At present, two of your technical officers are housed in the drawing office. As these officers have a considerable amount of interviewing with the general public, these interviews cannot be carried out in private, as they ought to be, owing to the continuous traffic of the rest of the staff carrying out printing, drawing, filing and other work in connection with plans.

The work in connection with plans has grown very considerably in the last 10 years, and it is very difficult for your technical officers to work under such conditions of continuous interruption; concentration for any length of time is virtually impossible. I am glad to say, however, in spite of these difficulties the work of the department has been carried out very well.

## **Housing Acts.**

The Council is in the happy position of having completed its housing survey in connection with sub-standard houses. A start has been made to re-house families affected by Demolition Orders in the Boroughbridge, Aldborough and Staveley areas, and the other areas affected will be dealt with as soon as sites for building have been acquired. The re-housing programme should now be speeded up.

## **Improvement Grants.**

The steady flow of applications for "Improvement" Grants is very pleasing. There is no doubt that many families, who otherwise would have had to make do with inadequate sanitary arrangement, now have modern amenities. The number of privy and pail closets are also diminishing as a result of "Improve-

ment'' Grants and this in turn eases the work of scavenging, which helps to counteract the additional collections which have to be made to new properties.

### **Meat Inspection.**

I am proud to say that although meat inspection takes up a great deal of your officer's time, nevertheless, a hundred per cent inspection is carried out. The standard of meat produced and slaughtered in the Nidderdale District is very high. A lot of credit is due to the butchers in your area who invariably produce quality meat, and whose relations with your officers are co-operative and helpful.

### **Water Supplies.**

It is with regret, that during the year we learned that we were likely to loose our Water Undertaking. Negotiations have been carried out to consider the formation of a Water Board to take over the water supplies of Nidderdale and the neighbouring authorities. This was done on the instructions of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and Nidderdale had very little option in the matter. It is unfortunate to loose our water undertakings after so much work and capital has been put in, to bring them up to their present standard and working so efficiently; they are a credit to the Council, and I shall be sorry to see them go.

Water consumption is still increasing, agriculture uses very considerable quantities and is mainly the reason for the increase. It is interesting to note that whereas peak demands were recorded on the traditional Monday, wash day, the highest recorded flows are now on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings.

Reservoir storage capacity is proving difficult, owing to increased consumption, and schemes to overcome this deficiency have been prepared by your Consulting Engineer, Mr. Rodwell.

### **Sewage Works.**

The major portion of the District is adequately served by sewage works, but there are still a number of parishes that are served by obsolete works or no works at all. The lack of sewage works in these parishes result in pollution and nuisance from smells and flies, in addition to the danger to cattle having access to these polluted streams. A ten year programme was prepared some time ago to deal with these parishes, and no doubt if it had not



been for the credit squeeze imposed by the Government, some new works would now be in operation.

The cesspool emptier continues to provide excellent service where no sewerage schemes exist.

### **Scavenging.**

The increase in the number of new houses in the district has put a great deal more work onto your scavenging services, particularly in the Poppleton area, and future replacement of scavenging vehicles will have to include vehicles with greater loading capacity. Two of the present vehicles are over 5 years old and are due for replacement. The scavenging is carried out satisfactorily and very few complaints are made.

### **Outdoor Staff.**

The year has not presented any difficulty with your labour force although the growth of the District has increased the amount of work to be carried out. I propose re-organising the outside workmen in the coming year, in order that the routine work may be carried out more efficiently.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and understanding, and for the encouragement they have always given to members of my staff and myself. I am also grateful to the Medical Officer of Health for his friendly co-operation and advice, and to all the members of my staff, foremen and workmen, for their loyalty and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DINGSDALE.

31st May, 1958.

# GENERAL STATISTICS 1957

Parishes	Estimated Population	No. of Dwellings	Water Supplies Population supplied by	
			Mains	Standpipes
Allerton-Mauleverer-with- Hopperton ... ..	168	42	122	12
Arkendale ... ..	151	41	126	
Boroughbridge ... ..	1,984	566	1,931	
Brearton ... ..	161	42	115	
Burton Leonard ... ..	484	170	438	
Cattal ... ..	145	38	129	
Coneythorpe and Clareton	46	14	32	
Copgrove ... ..	66	25	Private	
Dunsforth Lower ... ..	113	22	89	
Dunsforth Upper-with- Branton Green ... ..	149	42	141	
Farnham ... ..	110	39	102	
Felliscliffe ... ..	280	77	152	
Ferrensby ... ..	127	44	127	8
Flaxby ... ..	62	15	52	
Follifoot ... ..	401	127	393	
Goldsborough ... ..	178	49	147	
Great Ouseburn ... ..	263	109	243	
Great Ribston-with Walshford ... ..	134	37	121	
Green Hammerton ... ..	589	188	561	
Hampsthwaite ... ..	619	197	540	
Haverah Park ... ..	54	12	Private	
Hessay ... ..	117	31	108	
Hunsingore ... ..	155	40	141	
Killinghall ... ..	2,506	386	2,440	8
Kirby Hall ... ..	31	11	25	
Kirk Hammerton ... ..	393	129	372	
Knapton ... ..	91	29	62	
Knaresborough Outer ... ..	92	22	Private	
Little Ouseburn ... ..	206	68	199	
Marton-with-Grafton ... ..	385	131	345	
Moor Monkton ... ..	192	56	174	
Nidd ... ..	147	42	Private	
Nun Monkton ... ..	251	81	220	
Pannal (Beckwithshaw) ... ..	267	88	226	
Plompton ... ..	114	29	101	8
Poppleton Nether ... ..	599	169	585	
Poppleton Upper ... ..	1,113	353	1,101	
Ripley ... ..	191	63	Private	
Roecliffe ... ..	182	54	153	
Rufforth ... ..	658	98	479	
Scotton ... ..	421	128	416	
Scriven ... ..	204	40	204	
Stainley-with-Cayton ... ..	216	58	Private	
Staveley ... ..	303	126	294	
Thornville ... ..	20	7	11	
Thorpe Underwoods ... ..	133	38	96	
Walkingham-Hill-with Occaney ... ..	28	7	Private	
Westwick ... ..	14	3	Private	
Whixley ... ..	737	175	721	
Widdington ... ..	19	4	7	
	16,069	4,362	14,041	28

The estimated population (mid 1957) is 16,250.



## 2. Water Supply.

### (a) Private Supplies.

During the year a total of 37 Bacteriological samples were taken for analysis; 21 were unsatisfactory, but all these samples were taken from the Copgrove/Staveley and South Stainley areas in support of the need for a mains water supply to be provided.

No difficulties were experienced during the year with owners of private supplies which were unsatisfactory, and in practically every case the owners provided a piped supply to their properties.

5 samples were taken from the privately owned supply to Ripley village, 1 of which was unsatisfactory. The water to this village is supplied from a land spring and all the water is chlorinated before being passed to the consumers. A thorough investigation was carried out immediately the results of this sample were known, and as the chlorinator was found to be in a satisfactory working condition it could only be concluded that on this one occasion, there had been an error in sampling technique.

There is no risk of "plumbo solvency" from water supplies in this area.

The following parishes still rely upon private supplies from springs, wells and bore holes:—

*Copgrove	Felliscliffe
Haverah Park	Nidd
Ripley	South Stainley
Walkingham Hill	Westwick

\*The Ministry having approved a scheme for a piped water supply to this village, the work was commenced in the early months of 1958.

### (b) Public Supplies.

30 villages are supplied by the Council's own undertaking in detail, a further 12 are supplied by Harrogate Waterworks Department and 3 by York Waterworks Company. Approximately 88 per cent of the population are now supplied with piped water.

The Council's own undertaking at Grafton derives its water supply from 3 deep bore holes. Although the raw water is very hard, it is reduced to 8 degrees — 10 degrees of hardness (Clark's scale) before distribution by the use of an automatic base exchange softening plant. During the past 10 years the consumption has increased by approximately 87 per cent.

58 miles of mains, of varying classes and sizes together with pumping plant is maintained by 2 attendants.

Although supplies were maintained during the year, the need undoubtedly exists to increase the amount of storage capacity in order to afford a satisfactory distribution of water in view of the large percentage increase in consumption over the last 10 years.

In common with other Water Authorities, the size of certain branch mains are somewhat inadequate to pass the increased volume of water now required at peak periods.

The quantity of water now required to be discharged by these mains considerably exceeds the requirements as estimated some 20 years ago, when the mains were first laid.

During the year, schemes were prepared by your staff, for the improvement and extension of supplies to the villages of Copgrove, Staveley and Thorpe Underwoods, and a further scheme of improvement of the water storage and additional bore hole capacity, was prepared by your Consulting Engineer, Mr. W. K. Rodwell.

48 samples were taken for Bacteriological Analysis from public supplies, all of which were satisfactory apart from 1 sample which was taken from the raw water main which passes through the village of Ripley.

A small portion of defective main was renewed, by the Council's own workmen, at Pool Lane, Nun Monkton during the year. It is known that a further length of this main is in a defective condition, and the Council may well have to face up to renewing this defective portion which supplies the village of Nun Monkton.

The total number of new consumers (including field troughs and farm supplies) connected during the year was 31.

Total Water Pumped:

Grafton	.....	.....	.....	84,356,900 gallons
Burton Leonard			.....	5,500,000 gallons

### 3. Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

#### (a) Sewers and Works (Satisfactory).

The following parishes are catered for with modern or adequate sewers and sewage disposal works.

Boroughbridge	Green Hammerton	Nether Poppleton
Aldborough	Kirk Hammerton	Ripley
Beckwithshaw	Little Ouseburn	Scotton
Minskip	Marton-cum-	Scriven
Farnham	Grafton	Staveley
Ferrensby	Nidd	Walkingham Hill
Follifoot	Nun Monkton	Whixley
Goldsborough	Hunsingore	
Great Ouseburn	Upper Poppleton	

The recorded flows of the volume of sewage to be treated at practically all of the above works, continues to show a steady increase as properties are converted to waterbourne sanitation. Although the Council's cesspool emptier is used as often as is practicable to maintain these works in satisfactory condition, your foreman finds that the amount of time to be spent on the various works, in order to keep the effluents to a satisfactory standard, is reaching the stage when it may be necessary to consider employing one more sewage works attendant.

It is estimated that, with time lost through sickness and holiday periods, one man's time is virtually non productive throughout the year.

It has now been found necessary to employ one of the attendants full time at the Boroughbridge sewage works in order to avoid any complaints from the River Board.

A new works was completed at Beckwithshaw, by direct labour, which now treats sewage from the majority of the properties in the village.

The re-sewering of the Grainbeck Lane area at Killinghall was completed during the year, which extension abolished 13 cesspools which had, hitherto, caused rather serious pollution of the roadside dike.

Your Consulting Engineer completed the re-sewering of Hollins Lane, Hampsthwaite which abolished a further 14 cesspools.



### (b) Sewers and Works (Unsatisfactory).

The following parishes have, in varying degrees, either inadequate sewers or works and must be considered for improved schemes as soon as practicable.

Arkendale	Upper & Lower	Killinghall
Allerton	Dunsforth	Knapton
*Brearton	Kettlesing	Moor Monkton
*Burton Leonard	Flaxby	Roecliffe
Cattal	Walshford	Rufforth
Coneythorpe	Hessay	South Stainley
Copgrove	Hampsthwaite	

\*Schemes for the complete re-sewering of the parishes of Burton Leonard and Brearton, and a short extension at Lingerfield, were submitted to the Ministry and were still under consideration by the end of the year.

There is no doubt that your foreman and staff are hard pressed to maintain anything like a reasonable effluent before it discharges into the stream to the north of Burton Leonard village, and the re-sewering of this village is particularly urgently required.

### (c) Trade Effluents.

The industrial laundry, which was established at Boroughbridge during the early part of last year, made an application to the Council to increase the quantity of effluent discharging into the Council's sewers.

Sewage from these premises is treated down to agreed standards and then discharged into the Council's sewers for final treatment. After careful consideration, the Council agreed to the increased flow, subject to the charge being proportionately increased.

There are no other trade effluent agreements in force in this district.

### (d) Cesspit Emptyer.

The cesspit emptier, which was purchased in 1954, continued to be an asset to the department, and also to properties relying upon private septic tanks for the disposal of sewage.

During the year, it was used on 161 occasions to relieve choked septic tanks on privately owned premises, from which an income of £299 was derived.

After requests for the emptying of private tanks have been dealt with it is our policy to try to confine the use of this tanker to the same locality on the routine emptying, cleansing and flushing of tanks and sewers which are vested in the Council. During the year, this vehicle was used on 248 occasions, many of which were to assist in the relieving of choked sewers.

(e) **Labour.**

Various minor improvements have been made to your sewage works by the foreman and his staff, but a large proportion of the sewage works attendant's time had to be devoted to dealing with the increasing volumes of sewage requiring treatment, as mentioned in this earlier report.

The burden of cleaning considerable lengths of open gutter and dikes still proves a big drain on the labour force of the department. Until such times as the smaller villages are equipped with modern works, there is little that can be done to reduce this liability.

The routine maintenance of all the sewage pumps and ejectors, continues to be carried out by your own labour, with the exception of electrical work which is put into the hands of the local electrician.

(f) **General.**

36 choked sewers were dealt with during the year, and in quite a few cases the silting of the sewers necessitated the use of ploughing equipment.

A particularly serious choke took place at Boroughbridge, in a rather deep section of the sewer when it was necessary to call in a specialised firm of contractors rather than face the possibility of having to expose the sewer.

The use of powered boring equipment was fully demonstrated on this particular occasion, and in view of the number of times that the staff are employed on the relieving of choked sewers, a similar piece of equipment would be a very useful asset to this Council.

(g) **Sanitary Accommodation and Privy Conversions.**

As a result of Informal action by your officers, and the serving of Informal notices, 47 privies or pail closets were abolished during the year 20 properties were re-drained to new septic tanks.

It is now estimated that 78.1 per cent of the sanitary accommodation in the district is waterborne.

State of Sanitary Accommodation:—

Privies	.....	.....	.....	.....	540
Pails	.....	.....	.....	.....	554
W.C's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,921
					<hr/>
Total					5,015
					<hr/>

(h) **Rivers and Streams.**

Routine samples of treated effluent from various sewage works in the Council's area are submitted for analysis by officers of the River Boards.

During the year, 3 samples were reported as being, in some way, unsatisfactory—2 from the Council's Boroughbridge works and 1 from the land treatment works at Killinghall.

The 2 samples from the Boroughbridge works resulted in a slight alteration in the management. An attendant now cares for these works daily, apart from any occasion when the foreman may use his services on more important breakdowns.

The necessary remedial action was taken in connection with the bad sample from Killinghall works, and since that time conditions have been satisfactory.

During the course of their routine duty, your officers are continually striving to reduce the pollution of ditches and watercourses. Every assistance is given to property owners in discussing the design and siting of small septic tanks, in order to reduce the possibility of pollution of watercourses.

The majority of builders, carrying out work within the area, are now familiar with our standard design of septic tank and filter beds which is fully approved by the River Boards, where new outlet to streams is envisaged.



The friendly and co-operative working with the officers of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board has continued throughout the year, and I would like to record my appreciation of the help and advice given to the department.

4. **Cleansing.**

**Collection of Refuse.**

The area is divided into 4 districts, and with the exception of a few isolated farms (which are visited by special arrangement) the fortnightly collection of refuse was maintained.

It is apparent, however, that the Council cannot maintain this fortnightly collection or yet consider the possibility of reducing this period, with the present vehicles, particularly when it is remembered that 710 new houses have been built in this district in the post war period and since the fortnightly collection scheme was introduced.

The larger capacity 18 cubic yard "Fore and Aft" collection vehicle which was purchased last year, has gone a long way to ease the situation in the Poppleton area, but in view of the age of the 3 remaining vehicles the Council will shortly have to consider renewing the remainder of the fleet with the larger capacity vehicles.

Collection Vehicles (10 cu.yd. Ford Side Loaders)	.....	3
(18 cu.yd. "Fore & Aft " tipper)	.....	1
Total Fleet Mileage	.....	33,008
Bins emptied	.....	5,081
Pails emptied	.....	554
Prives Cleansed	.....	540
Number of Loads	.....	1,929
Estimated tonnage of refuse handled	.....	6,013
Number of Workmen employed	.....	8

### Collecting Vehicles.

In spite of the regular washing, greasing and routine servicing by the drivers of the 4 vehicles employed, the 3 Fordson side loaders, which are now more than 5 years old, are showing serious signs of wear and tear.

The greasing plant, which was purchased last year and which is operated by the drivers concerned, is giving very good service and has greatly reduced the number of times these vehicles have to be attended to in the local garage.

Apart from any mechanical breakdown, all vehicles are serviced every 5,000 miles by Main Agents, which is approximately twice a year.

### Disposal.

Two established sites are used for the controlled tipping of refuse i.e. a 16 acre disused quarry at Lingerfield and the old brickworks yard, Green Hammerton.

There were no incidents of tip fires during the year.

Tip covering material is, generally speaking, readily obtainable in respect of the main tip at Lingerfield from the adjoining mortar plant owned by Messrs. Braithwaites, to whom I am indebted for their co-operation at all times.

In order to maintain this tip in a satisfactory condition, and to deal with the ever increasing volume of refuse brought to the tip, a relief sewage works attendant is employed, as and when available. This man also acts as relief driver as well as sewage works attendant, and there is no doubt that tip maintenance would be greatly assisted if some form of mechanisation could be employed such as a small tractor.

At times when the tractor was not required on the tip, it could be very usefully employed in levelling and maintaining various other small sewage works throughout the district. If a trailer was acquired, it could also be used for hauling materials and mechanising the handling of large volumes of dry sludge which we are now having to deal with at the Boroughbridge and Kirk Hammerton works.

During the year improvements to the access road to the Lingerfield tip were completed, and labour permitting, it is hoped to reconstruct a portion of the site fencing early next year.

The tree planting to the quarry surrounds, referred to in previous reports, has now been practically completed, and in time should tend to screen the quarry from the highway as well as making a picturesque feature of this part of the area.

### Salvage.

Materials recovered during the past 5 years are as follows:—

					£	s.	d.
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	6	11
1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	15	2
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	9	9
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	579	7	9
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....	777	19	2
					<hr/>		
					2,482	18	9
					<hr/>		

Analysed figures of recovered materials for the year ending 31st December, 1957:—

	Tons.	cwts.	qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	28	—	3	—	199	16	6
Metals	8	12	3	—	70	5	0
Rags	6	2	2	2	166	8	9
Cullet	11	18	—	—	20	16	6
					<hr/>		
					£457	6	9
					<hr/>		

### 5. Housing.

(1) Informal action by your officers is maintained to try to encourage owners of the 287 houses throughout the area to remedy the "Minor" defects which exist in their properties. Every encouragement is given to them to avail themselves of an "Improvement" Grant, and in many cases this incentive proves very useful.

Representations were made in respect of 4 houses as a result of which Demolition Orders were made on 3 houses during the year.

Along with other routine work, steady progress was made during the year in following up the results of the initial survey

The impact of the increase in the rate of building of new houses has had the effect of slowing down the routine work of inspecting the older houses, but during next year I hope to be in a position to slightly re-organise the work of the department, which should give your officers more time<sup>3</sup> to concentrate on the older properties.

### Statistics.

Number of dwellings in the district	.....	4,362
Number of back to back houses	.....	Nil
Total dwellings inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Act)	.....	80
Number of inspections made	.....	94

Dwelling houses needing further action:—

(a)	Number of houses in the district considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	82
(b)	Number of houses (excluding (a) ) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	287
(c)	Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	.....	38
	Defective dwelling houses (excluding (c) ) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action	.....	42
(d)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Statutory Notices were served under the Housing Act, 1936, requiring repairs	.....	Nil
	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	.....	Nil
(e)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied under Public Health Acts	.....	Nil



	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Informal notices	4
(f)	Number of representations made, under the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation .....	4
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	3
	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	Nil
(g)	Number of representations to Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 .....	Nil
	Number of Closing Orders made .....	Nil

## 2. New Houses Completed.

The increase in the rate of new building by private enterprise has increased the work of the department, both from the point of view of your clerical and technical staff.

The rate of new building is now higher than at any time since the immediate pre war period, and in order to keep time with this building programme, it is apparent that the work of the department is in need of some slight re-organisation.

The main areas of development are Poppleton and Killinghall which enjoy the amenities of the nearby towns of York and Harrogate.

Generally speaking, the work carried out in the area is of a good standard, and the builders throughout the area liaise with the department for the most part very well.

The position with regard to new houses by the end of the year was:—

Completed by the Local Authority	.....	3
Completed by Private Enterprise	.....	96
Under construction (Private)	.....	37
		<hr/>
		136
		<hr/>

### 3. Town and Country Planning and Building Control.

The routine handling of deposited plans for Bye-law and Planning approval occupies a very large part of the time of your staff.

The rate of deposit of plans has now reached an approximate average of one per day, and at times, the amount of clerical work involved is more than one person can reasonably deal with.

2 appeals were considered during the year and after due consideration the Ministry dismissed one and approved the other.

Plans deposited for approval under Building	
Bye-laws .....	200
Applications for Planning consideration .....	134
Applications under Control of Advertisement Regulations .....	2
<hr/>	
Total applications dealt with in 1957 .....	336
<hr/>	

I would again like to emphasise that the accommodation for this department is in no way conducive to efficient working. With the increasing volume of telephone calls being made to the department and the number of visitors, who must be dealt with in the general office, it is, at times, almost impossible for other staff to concentrate on their own work. Similar conditions exist with your technical staff who are expected to interview the general public in what should be purely a drawing office, and the number of times that the staff are interrupted is now very formidable.

A separate enquiry office and central telephone line would go a long way to ease the position, but the real answer is undoubtedly, more office accommodation.

TOWNSHIPS	Number of Inhabited Houses	Council Houses		Private Houses		Demo- lition Orders 1957	Under- takings accept- ed 1957	Houses Demol- ished 1957
		Pre. 1939	Post 1939	Pre. 1939	Post 1939			
Allerton-Mauleverer- with-Hopperton ...	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Arkendale ...	41	4	—	37	—	—	—	—
Boroughbridge ...	566	30	33	405	29	—	I	—
Aldborough ...		34	23			—	—	—
Minskip ...		6	6			—	—	—
Brearton ...	42	—	—	41	I	—	—	—
Burton Leonard ...	170	6	10	148	6	—	—	—
Cattal ...	38	—	—	37	I	—	—	—
Coneythorpe-and- Clareton ...	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Copgrove ...	25	—	—	23	2	—	—	—
Dunsforth Lower ...	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Dunsforth Upper-with- Branton Green ...	42	4	—	35	3	—	—	—
Farnham ...	39	—	—	37	2	—	—	—
Felliscliffe ...	77	—	—	77	—	—	—	—
Ferrensby ...	44	2	10	29	3	—	—	—
Flaxby ...	15	4	—	9	2	—	—	—
Follifoot ...	127	6	22	94	5	—	—	—
Goldsborough ...	49	—	6	41	2	—	—	—
Great Ouseburn ..	109	8	12	87	2	—	—	—
Great Ribston-with- Walshford ...	37	—	—	36	I	—	—	—
Green Hammerton ...	188	22	29	100	37	—	—	—
Hampsthwaite ...	197	14	23	150	10	—	—	—
Haverah Park ...	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Hessay ...	31	6	—	24	2	—	—	—
Hunsingore ...	40	—	4	35	I	—	—	—
Killinghall ...	386	12	42	256	76	—	—	—
Kirby Hall ...	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Kirk Hammerton ...	129	22	5	100	2	—	—	—
Knapton ...	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Knaresborough Outer ...	22	—	—	16	6	—	—	—
Little Ouseburn ...	68	6	8	51	3	—	—	—
Marton-with-Grafton ...	131	8	12	108	3	—	—	—
Moor Monkton ..	56	4	—	50	2	—	—	—
Nidd ...	42	2	—	40	—	—	—	—
Nun Monkton ...	81	4	6	65	6	—	—	—
Pannal ...	88	—	—	82	6	—	—	—
Plompton ...	29	—	—	29	—	—	—	—
Poppleton Nether ...	169	20	27	70	52	2	—	—
Poppleton Upper ...	353	24	22	175	132	—	—	—
Ripley ...	63	—	—	62	I	—	—	—
Roecliffe ...	54	3	—	46	5	—	—	—
Rufforth ...	98	6	15	75	2	—	—	—
Scotton ...	128	6	8	109	5	—	—	—
Scriven ...	40	—	—	38	2	—	—	—
Stainley-with-Cayton ..	58	6	2	45	5	—	—	—
Staveley ...	126	20	14	86	6	—	—	—
Thornville ...	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Thorpe Underwoods ...	38	4	—	32	2	—	—	—
Walkingham Hill-with- Occaney ...	7	—	—	5	2	—	—	—
Westwick ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Whixley ...	175	26	24	125	—	—	—	—
Widdington ...	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	4,362	319	363	3,254	427	2	I	—



#### 4. Housing Act, 1954—Improvement Grants.

Property owners continue to avail themselves of the Council's scheme for the making of "Improvement grants", and the number of grants approved were more than those dealt with last year.

Quite a good proportion of the time of your officers is concerned with the interviewing and meetings on site with owners and builders who wish to discuss the possibility of attracting "Improvement grants".

Each applicatiaon must be investigated twice before the formal submission to the Council, but it is encouraging to note that most of the enquiries received this year have led to actual applications being made.

The simplified method of pricing "Improvement" works continues to be applied to each application, which undoubtedly has the effect of equalising the amount of grant made available to owners for similar works, but in different parts of the district, and in the majority of cases works quite well.

The position by the end of the year was as follows:—

Total number of grants refused	.....	.....	Nil
Total number of grants approved	.....	.....	46
Number of premises involved	.....	.....	46
Total loan to owners	.....	.....	£6,985
Total visits by officers	.....	.....	134
Number of houses "Improved"	.....	.....	42

#### 5. Local Land Charges—Requisition for Information.

A large part of the time of your clerical staff is involved in obtaining the data necessary for the clearance of some 282 requests for information in connection with Local Land Charges, which were passed through this department during the year.

It would be of considerable assistance, if the Legal Profession, when making a requisition for search, would in each case furnish an accurate plan in order that the property may be located and dealt with quickly.



## 6. Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans.

Along with other routine work, individual and collectively licenced caravan sites are regularly inspected, and generally speaking, conditions found to exist on these sites are, for the most part, very good.

But for very rigorous control, there is no doubt that the number of caravans would rapidly increase in this Rural district. Every endeavour is made to site new caravans in positions where they are not likely to spoil the rural surroundings.

Number of licenced sites (for over 2 caravans)	6
(2 of which are for summer months only)	

Number of caravans on licenced sites	.....	81
--------------------------------------	-------	----

Number of individual licences	.....	.....	.....	23
-------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	----

## 6. Food.

1. A close check was kept throughout the year, on food premises in the area, under the Food and Drugs Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

A high standard of hygiene is practiced in the majority of cases, and although 46 premises were found not to comply with the regulations, this is a reduction on the number of unsatisfactory premises found during last year.

Absence of proper washing facilities both for cleansing equipment and personal hygiene seems to be the most common cause of the 46 above mentioned premises failing to comply with the regulations. Continued representation is made to owners and occupiers of such premises, and advice is given wherever necessary.

An increase in the number of hawkers and mobile shops infiltrating into this area from neighbouring towns, was noticed during the year. Wherever possible these vehicles are stopped and inspected.

## 2. Licenced Premises.

There are a total of 63 licenced premises in the district, and all the larger hotels carrying out extensive catering, were inspected regularly throughout the year.

Since the 1956 survey, many licenced premises have been brought up to required standards. There are, unfortunately, a small number which do not, in some way, come up to standard as laid down by the regulations. This is principally because they do not possess proper washing facilities to the rear of the bars for the cleansing of glasses.

### 3. Restaurant Kitchen.

There are 30 premises, such as cafes, where meals are prepared, and a further 3 canteens run by the West Riding Education Authority for school dinners which are well equipped and satisfactorily managed.

Most of the cafes fall short of the standards laid down on minor points, and progress is gradually being made by continued representation to the owners concerned, to remedy these defects.

The position by the end of the year with regard to food premises was as follows:—

Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Butcher's Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Slaughterhouses (licenced)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Cafes (Snacks only)	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Restaurant Kitchens	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Licenced Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Wet Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
School Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Grocer's Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Sweets only	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Clubs	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

#### 4. Slaughterhouses.

100 per cent inspection of all carcase meat and offal was continued during the year in the 8 licenced slaughterhouses, and generally speaking, the co-operation of the butchers is quite satisfactory.

A high standard of hygiene is practiced in all slaughterhouses. At 6 of the slaughterhouses, which are attached to butcher's shops, certain conditions cannot be considered ideal, primarily due to the layout and siting of the slaughterhouses, which in the majority of cases are in built up areas.

The majority of slaughtering takes place in the larger slaughterhouse at Hampsthwaite.

In addition to a daily meat inspection routine, your officers also act as Certification Officers for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under their Fatstock Guarantee Scheme for the dead weight grading of pigs.

The number of pigs graded at this particular slaughterhouse during the year was 2,217 and the income derived therefrom was £56 19s. 6d.

This slaughterhouse is now well equipped and has separate facilities for lairage, slaughtering and cooling, and is conveniently sited well away from the nearest dwellings.

Carcase meat, organs and/or offal rejected as unfit for human consumption:—

For Tuberculosis	.....	.....	7,808 lbs.
For other diseases	.....	.....	8,269 lbs.
			<hr/>
Total	.....		16,077 lbs.
			<hr/>

Condemned meat, after staining, is removed from the slaughterhouses under supervision of the Council's staff, and suitably disposed of. Income from the disposal of condemned meat is £120 per annum.

# CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ... ..	1,104	129	162	3,949	7,886	13,230
Number inspected ... ..	1,104	129	162	3,949	7,886	13,230
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	4	5	4	22	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	56	26	3	15	173	283
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis ... ..	6.16%	23.26%	4.94%	0.48%	2.47%	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	1	2	Nil	3	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	84	6	Nil	Nil	364	454
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis ... ..	7.7%	5.43%	Nil	Nil	4.65%	—



## 5. Butcher's Shops.

There are 12 butcher's shops 6 of which have a slaughter-house adjacent and 9 of which are used for the manufacture of meat products and are, therefore, registered.

## 6. Ice Cream Premises.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district, and 4 new premises were registered during the year for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream, bringing the total up to 42 registered premises.

## 7. Milk Supply.

Dealers premises are inspected along with other routine work, and generally speaking, the conditions existing at their premises are quite satisfactory.

Routine milk sampling cannot be carried out to any large extent due to shortage of staff.

Number of licences in force for:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	Dealers	5	Supplementary	9
Pasteurised	.....	Dealers	4	Supplementary	8
Sterilised	.....	Dealers	Nil	Supplementary	3

## 7. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine inspection of premises by the Council's Rodent Officer was largely confined to farms and agricultural property, and a total of 1,037 visits were made during the year, as follows:—

Local Authority Undertakings	.....	144
Dwellings	.....	57
Business premises	.....	51
Farms	.....	785
Number of miles covered in 1957	.....	5,181

The total number of infestations (other than Local Authority properties) found to exist was 110, with a further 24 infestations at premises vested in the Local Authority such as sewage works and tips. In every case of infestation a full treatment was carried out.

Comparison with last year's figures shows a similar number of infestations found. In many cases where infestations are discovered the owner of the farm concerned now chooses to carry out his own treatment, using proprietary brands of warfarin poison which are readily available to the general public and which, if properly laid are quite effective. The income from private treatments during the year was £151 1s. 6d.

The minimum charge per treatment was maintained at 35/-.

#### **8. Factories Act.**

The number of factories registered is 104, to which 51 visits were made to ensure the provisions of the Acts were being complied with. 14 premises were found unsatisfactory, 11 of which were remedied after serving Informal Notices on the owners.

There were no "Means of Escape in Case of Fire" certificates issued during the year.

#### **9. Petroleum Consolidated Regulations.**

There are a total of 59 premises within the area which are licenced to store petroleum. The majority of these licences are granted in favour of underground storage tanks, all of which comply with the regulations.

All new applications for the siting and construction of storage tanks are now referred to the Fire Service who give advice on the siting, and also assist in the testing and supervision of works in progress. I am indebted to them for the assistance they have given to us during the year.



